

Council Urges Backing Of McGovern



On Thursday night, July 20, 1972, a victory rally for McGovern was held in Hartford. Over 2,000 people attended. Here Pete Seeger and Frederick Douglas Kirkpatrick entertain the crowd. Support for McGovern is widespread in Connecticut and New Haven. Several Connecticut labor leaders have come out in his support. See related stories on page 4. (photo courtesy of Waterbury American)

by Stan Heller

Sentiment at the Greater New Haven Central Labor Council ran strongly against George Meany's position that organized labor should remain neutral in the Presidential campaign. The night before the AFL-CIO Executive Council endorsed "neutrality", the New Haven Council sent a telegram asking that Meany help get labor united behind the McGovern-Eagleton ticket.

The Council, joined the ranks of other labor bodies that have either endorsed George McGovern or urged the AFL-CIO to endorse his candidacy.

A section of the telegram read, "Our membership is convinced that a return of Richard Nixon to the White House would mean disaster, not only for the working people, but also for the nation. Our members believe whatever differences may have existed to date about candidates, labor and the American people must un-

See McGOVERN, page 4

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Perilous Pleasures Of Beach Bathing

by Sam Goodwin
Amateur Swimmer

Swimming—or at least playing in water on a hot day—has been getting more fashionable for several years. More and more people who have back yards are finding that they can afford a small pool with all the gadgets and chemicals required to keep it clean and socially acceptable.

At the same time swimming in the clean, living, salty waters of the Seven Seas and their arms such as Long Island Sound may soon pass into history—like salmon-fishing in the rivers of Southern New England.

Unless current trends are stopped and reversed, even such long-famous "paradises" as Bermuda will soon be islands in a dark, murky, oily, poisonous, chemical sewer with no outlet.

For those of us who still have access to some part of the ocean that is only slightly polluted, salt-water swimming is one of the greatest exercises for every muscle in the body, and a soothing, cooling, cleansing, balm to the skin, eyes, ears, nasal passages, sinuses and disposition. Besides it's fun.

Swimming in Long Island Sound does-

See SWIMMING, page 2



Light House Point at dusk. Even though the water at New Haven's only beach has been declared by the State Health Department as too polluted for swimming, many residents have not taken the warning seriously under the pressure of the hot summer days of the last few weeks. This picture shows the beauty of Light House Point and the potential enjoyment that could be available for the citizens of New Haven if our waters were cleaned of industrial wastes and sewage. (M-T photo by V. Comisso.)

NO WAGE CONTROLS FOR POOR see page 3

Group Says—"Damn the Rowing Canal!"

Although the International Rowing Course Foundation won a victory at the July 10 Board of Aldermen meeting, people fighting the plan to build a rowing canal in Edgewood Park have not surrendered.

A new group has been formed called The Committee to Save and Improve Edgewood Park. The Committee intends to bring legal action to prevent the Olympic-sized rowing course from being built. An open meeting to engage public support for the legal battle will be held Tuesday, August 1 at 8 p.m. at Sheridan Middle School on Fountain Street. Spokesmen for the group, Richard Belford and John Ciarleglio, stated that there is broad citizen support in New Haven for preserving public parkland which is virtually irreplaceable.

News Release

In a news release they said, "Our parkland should be developed and maintained for the use of the general public for park and recreational purposes. The proposed Olympic rowing course with its dams, roads, bridges, sewers, etc., will be more than a mile long and 400 feet wide, and would be virtually controlled by the International Rowing Course Foundation, Inc. for predominantly private use which has only indirect, if any, relevance to public park and recreational purposes." The spokesmen continued, "For example, for the next 60 years, the public will be excluded from these facilities during the months of March, April, May, and June except for six hours per week."

Preliminary research by the Committee indicates that the contract agreement between the Foundation and the City raises serious legal questions in procedure as well as in granting public parkland for private use. The lawsuit will probably be financed by contributions from the

public concerned about the park.

People desiring information about the Committee or the lawsuit should call John Ciarleglio (387-5398) or Richard Belford (387-0227).

Additionally, on Friday, July 21st, three city aldermen, Joseph Carusone (24)

Raymond O'Neil (11) and Richard Rubino (16) came out in support of the citizen's group.

In a release to the press they stated: "As aldermen representing the citizens of New Haven, we are pleased to learn that a citizen committee is planning to

bring legal action to save and improve Edgewood Park."

"There is no good reason for the people of New Haven to give up about 100 acres of park land for the next 60 years in order to satisfy those private interests that are involved in Olympic rowing."

From the Shore of Fort Hale Park



The water at Fort Hale Park looks cool and inviting, but don't jump in. That is, don't jump in unless you want to take the risk of getting hepatitis or some other disease. At least it's a little bit cooler near the water and maybe worth an afternoon just sitting and watching it and wishing for a better world. (M-T photo by Mike Dabbraccio.)

How To Keep The Sound Safe For Swimming



A fisherman enjoys the sport on a hot day at Light House Point. The water may still be safe for the fish, but the high levels of bacteria in the water make it dangerous for people. (M-T photo by V. Comisso.)

Continued from page 1.

n't have to be just a July-and-August lark. The water is cool but pleasant through September and into October. Every swim that you can get in on a calm, sunny, fall day is sweetened by the tantalizing possibility that it may be the last of the season. (My last swim last fall was on October 23—two days before the first snow.)

Pollution

Most of the pollution in Long Island

Sound comes from the rivers that are choked with partly-treated sewage and all kinds of industrial wastes. (Only a few years ago these same rivers were clean enough for swimming and alive with fish, mussels, and crabs.) The Atlantic Ocean water that pours into the Sound from the east (Rhode Island) end toward the west (New York) end on the Flood Tide every twelve-and-a-fraction hours is almost clean!

The best time to swim is when that

almost-clean, Atlantic Ocean water is pouring into the Sound diluting the mixed-sewer water near the mouths of the rivers. About 40 minutes before "High Tide" or "High Water" comes "Slack High Water"—the time when the current stops flowing from the Ocean, stands still a few minutes, and starts to flow back. You will have to figure out when your piece of Long Island Sound is clean enough for you to swim in.

You can get reliable information about the times of high and low tides and flood and ebb currents for a year, in three books available at boating-supply stores. Any one of the three has all the info you will need (when you learn to decipher it) and any two of the three can make you an expert.

Two of these books are published by the U.S. Department of Commerce—*Tidal Current Tables, Atlantic Coast of North America* and *Tide Tables, Atlantic Coast of North and South America*. The third—probably the best for our purposes and the most interesting—is the *Eldridge Tide and Pilot Book*. 1973 will be the 99th year that Capt. Eldridge and his heirs have provided this book of useful data to navigators of New England waters. It's not hard if you don't forget to add one hour for Daylight Saving Time.

Private Property

But—once you find a beach and get there at just the right time—how do you get in?

Since most of the shore-front is Private Property, it is best to be one of the owners or to rent a piece of the beach from one.

Since you have to be rich or lucky to own or rent a piece of the beach in the summer for more than a week or two you can get there cheaper by being a resident of one of the shore-front towns that has a Town Beach. (That's

how I manage it.)

Since it is not practical for everyone who likes to swim to live in a shore-front town, you can try as often as possible being a guest of someone who lives on the beach or at least in a town having a Town Beach.

Since being the graceful guest of a gracious host who has access to a beach with a clean piece of the Sound every good swimming day from June through October requires a lot of time, energy, skill, and even money, maybe we should turn from the personal to the social approaches to the problem.

If salt-water swimming is going to be available to more of us, what do we need?

1. We need to reduce and stop industrial pollution of our rivers and harbors.
2. We need to develop ecological systems of treating and re-cycling our sewage.
3. We need to stop the spilling and dumping of oil and other wastes by ships at sea.
4. We need to convert the fishing industries of the world from mining to farming methods, leaving or putting back the seed of a later crop.
5. We need to stop allowing industries that can operate just as well elsewhere from occupying shore-front land.
6. We need to take more shore-front land away from private owners and convert it into State or National Parks for the use of everyone. (Imagine the non-hospitality that we Connecticut Yankees show to a visitor from Kansas or from Kenya. He may never have seen an ocean, and now he must peek at it through a fence from 100 yards away.)
7. We need to get a lot more people a lot more interested in swimming and in saving the oceans and restoring them to life.

Judge Okays Wage Hikes for Poor

by Matt Borenstein
Modern Times Staff

A Federal District Judge has upheld the objections of many unions to a Cost of Living Council ruling. This decision could free some 14 million American workers earning below \$3.35 per hour from wage controls. Several contracts won by workers in Connecticut convalescent homes presently under Pay Board review could be automatically upheld by this court decision.

Last year, Congress removed the 'working poor' from wage controls. The Cost of Living Council, after an elaborate calculation, determined a figure of \$3952 per year or \$1.90 per hour as the cutoff for exemption from controls.

The AFL-CIO objected to this figure and claimed that based on Department of Labor statistics it takes about \$7000 a year for a family of four to eke out a minimal existence. This comes to about \$3.35 per hour.

The case was brought by the AFL-CIO and the International Union of Electrical Workers. Judge William Jones prohibited the Federal Government from enforcing controls based on a \$1.90 per hour minimum. The ruling stated that the Cost of Living Council had violated the intent of Congress by setting such a low figure as the cutoff point.

Government Appeals

However, the Government has appealed the court decision and all rulings on wage increases under \$3.35 an hour will be held up by the appeal. Recent wage settlements won by workers at many Connecticut convalescent homes will hang on the final ruling. The workers, represented by Local 1199 of the National Drug and Hospital Union, won wage increases from a minimum of \$2.35 per hour to \$2.70 per hour.

The workers are employed by Seaside and Pond Point Convalescent Homes in Milford, East Haven Manor, Mountain Laurel in Bridgeport, Eden Park in Norwalk, and Wyndover in Stamford. All of the contracts have to be ruled on by the Pay Board. The contracts at Mountain Laurel and Eden Park have already been rejected by the IRS in Hartford - the local arm of the Pay Board.

These contracts have already been delayed by the Pay Board for several

months. Even though the court decision was favorable for the 1199 members, government appeals will mean an even longer wait. Considering the recent Supreme Court rulings by the Nixon appointees, the outlook is not that bright if the government takes the appeal that far.

The original \$1.90 ruling by the Cost of Living Council exempted about nine million workers from controls. Raising the minimum to \$3.35 per hour would exempt and additional 14 million giving 23 million in all. This is about half of the

total employed work force of production and non-supervisory workers.

The Pay Board has already de-controlled employers of 60 workers or fewer. The situation for a worker earning \$2.25 per hour in a huge plant could now also be exempted from the 5.5% wage ceiling.

Lettuce Boycott Urged in Conn.

Each person coming to the Pete Seeger Concert for McGovern in Hartford on July 20 was given a leaflet stating "Every time I eat lettuce I help keep farm workers' children hungry." The Farm Workers are using the political campaign to create public awareness of the lettuce boycott.

On July 19, the Caucus of Connecticut Democrats (C.C.D.), a state-wide liberal organization, endorsed the boycott. C.C.D. Chairman Ted Baldwin, Jr., announced that his group "intends to raise the issue of farm workers' poverty and need for a union at all Democratic Party functions." He added that they were encouraged by the wide support for the lettuce boycott at the Democratic National Convention in Miami. The Democratic National Platform includes an official endorsement of the boycott.

On July 20, Representative James J. Kenelly led the entire Hartford delegation (10 state representatives, all democrats) in a joint statement supporting the boycott. Representative Kenelly pointed out that farm workers are "presently the lowest paid

laborers in the country, working long hours under unhealthy and oppressive conditions."

One Million Pledges

The number one priority right now is to get people to sign a pledge not to eat lettuce. The goal is one million pledges from around the country. We estimate that each person who stops eating lettuce costs the growers about \$15 per year. One million pledges equals \$15 million. But the principal purpose of the pledges is as a tangible sign of support for the farm workers. When they receive these pledge forms from all around the country, it is evidence of the fact that they are not alone. There is a pledge form at the end of this article.

The United Farm Workers are trying to recruit more full-time organizers. Full-time workers receive room and board plus \$5 per week. The job includes doing whatever is effective in persuading people not to eat lettuce, e.g., arranging meetings with Church groups, student groups, labor unions, speaking, showing films, and answering questions at meetings, distributing leaflets and organizing others to help leaf-

The requirements are that you be at least 17 years old and able to work wherever assigned. Write us at Farmington Ave. in Hartford and arrange for an interview.

Of course, we are also looking for part-time volunteers to help out in their own community.

BOYCOTT



Please sign the pledge and send it to: Cesar Chavez, United Farm Workers, P.O. Box 62, Keene, California 93531.

I pledge to the United Farm Workers I will not eat or buy iceberg lettuce. I will tell all my friends about the lettuce boycott and will raise the issue wherever I see lettuce (stores, conventions, dinners, airplanes, restaurants, hospitals, jails).

Contact me to arrange to speak or show a film to our group.

Please contact me about what else I can do to help.

I enclose a donation.

Name _____ Phone _____
Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

Tentative Accord Between Union And RR

by Slipry Rail
Modern Times Staff

The Moment of Truth in the long struggle between the Penn-Central and the United Transportation Union (UTU) over the size of crews on trains and yard switchers has been averted (again) by a temporary agreement (again) reached July 21.

Company Tries to Squeeze

The management has been trying for years to reduce the crews. Last March, they announced that since negotiations with the union had broken down, they would unilaterally put their own rules into effect on April 1.

Union Prepares to Strike

UTU members made it clear that their response would be an immediate system-wide strike. The deadline was postponed by Presidential Order and the setting up of a fact-finding board.

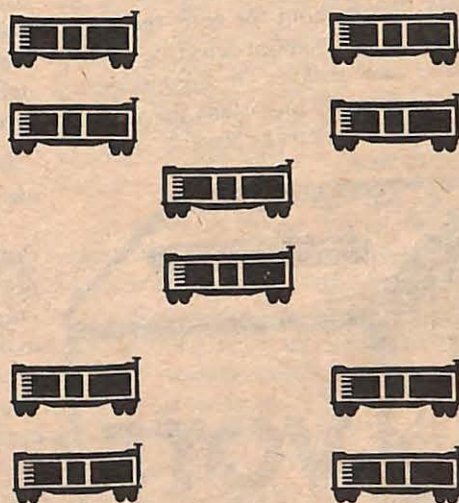
By July 12 PennCentral had overcome enough legal barriers to make the an-

nouncement again--this time slightly softened. The new deadline was July 26.

Again UTU said, "Then we strike."

Apparently Mr. Nixon wanted to avoid the embarrassment of forcing the UTU members back to work in the heat of his campaign for re-election.

And apparently the message got through to PC management.



Labor Notes

35 YEAR DISPUTE SETTLED

After 35 years the United Transportation Union has finally settled with the railroad industry over the position of firemen. When diesel engines were introduced in rail locomotives in the 1930's the industry wanted to lay off firemen who had been essential to steam driven trains. The various unions representing the rail firemen have successfully resisted these layoffs. Under the present agreement, firemen will be phased out by attrition.

UNION POLITICAL RIGHTS UPHELD

Union political rights were upheld in a 6-2 decision of the Supreme Court. The ruling holds that voluntary political contributions are legal, and that unions may "administer, establish and solicit contributions for a political fund." This means that union can raise money from the membership for supporting political candidates or for legislative lobbying.

ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS SETTLE 100-DAY STRIKE

The Elevator Constructors Union achieved a contract settlement ending a 100 day strike which began on March 30. The strike by 18,000 elevator workers affected construction work on high-rise buildings in every major city--including New Haven. The settlement was reached when management agreed to limit the number of manufacturing employees who are sent out to work on the installation of elevators performing work usually done by union members.

NIXON ABANDONS STRIKE-BUSTING BILL

As election time approaches, Nixon realizes that no matter how much money and favors he gets from big business, he still needs the votes of working people. For the last two years, Nixon has been pushing a "crippling strikes prevention act" in several forms to stop strikes in transportation and communication industries. In an effort to win union votes, Nixon for now, has given up on trying to ram this law through Congress.

Senator Robert Packwood (R-Ore.) has been working hard for the last nine months as Nixon's Congressional henchman to get the necessary votes. Packwood beat the strongly pro-labor Wayne Morse for his Senate seat in 1968 with the help of huge amounts of big business money. Packwood didn't get a chance to pay it back this year.

McGovern Rallies Statewide Support

by Jim Jordan
Modern Times Staff

In the wake of the victorious Miami convention, which saw the nomination of Sen. George McGovern by a reformed and revitalized Democratic Party, Connecticut McGovern forces are planning the strategy for the November Presidential election.

For the past two weeks McGovern has been resting and formulating the national strategy with his top aides. Out of these debates will come the direction of the Connecticut campaign as well; however, the state organization has been working hard on programs of registration and support for the Democratic nominee.

Lee Wallace, State Co-Coordinator for the McGovern campaign, spoke with *Modern Times* of the programs currently in progress and the plans for the Democratic victory in the fall. Foremost among these is the voter registration drive. According to Wallace, much of the registration effort will be directed at those who have become eligible to vote since the 1968 election.

Because Nixon carried the state by only 65,000 votes, the drive to register young voters is especially significant and, since most of them are expected to vote for McGovern, could mean the difference between winning or losing.

Black Vote for McGovern

The Connecticut Black Caucus, headed by Henry Parker and Wilbur Smith, will also be directing a separate voter registration drive in black communities throughout the state. Since, according to Wallace, 90 to 95% of the black vote is expected to be for McGovern, this too will be of vital benefit to victory in the state.

The state McGovern forces will also be concentrating a great deal of effort on blue-collar and union support. McGovern's proposals to reconvert military-oriented industry and to provide 80% continuous pay to workers unemployed while their jobs are being converted will be widely distributed and publicized.

Since Connecticut has been particularly hard-hit by the shifts in defense-industry spending, and is suffering from a high rate of unemployment because of the instability of the military industry, McGovern's proposals are expected to be of special importance for the state.

Labor Support

The drive for labor support has been assisted by the endorsement of McGovern by various labor officials. The head of the state AFL-CIO came out for McGovern the day after national head George Meany had refused to endorse the Democratic nominee. Tony DiLorenzo, of the UAW, is also a McGovern man. Various other union officials, such as Vincent Sirabella, head of the Greater New Haven Central Labor Council, are also actively in favor of a McGovern victory over Nixon.

Even more important, however, as Wallace stressed, is the intent to reach the rank and file in the unions. Citing the long-standing and good working relationship between the Democratic Party and labor, Wallace indicated that this support would be likely to continue.

Wallace was particularly impressed by the enthusiasm and dedication of the great numbers of people, young and old, who are willing to actively work for McGovern. Noting that "their candidate" was finally in the position to be elected, Wallace spoke of the desire on the part of the volunteers to see McGovern carry the state.

He noted that already there are more volunteers than can be used, although once the campaign goes into the final organizational stages all the help that is available will be used.

Rally

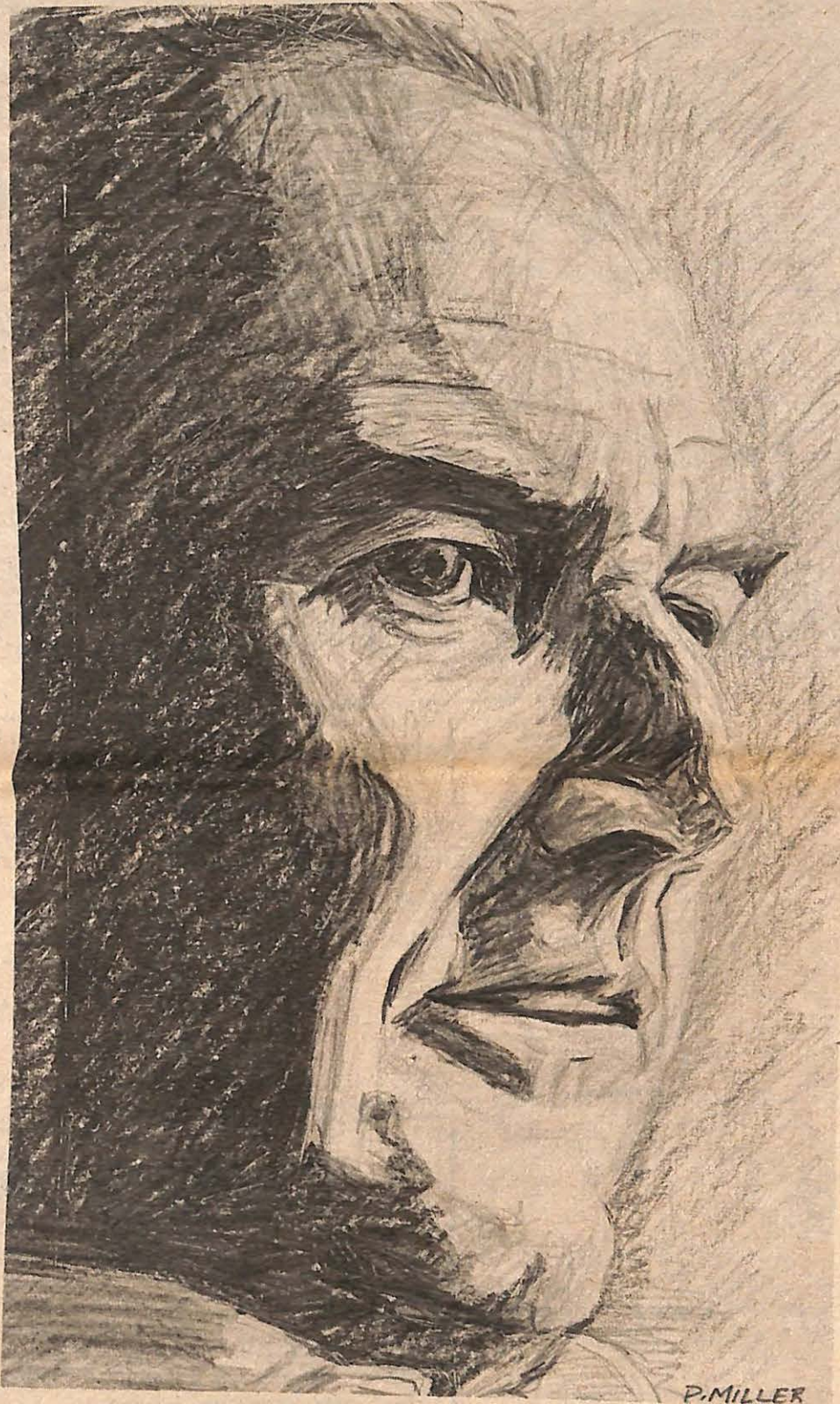
One example of this enthusiasm was the rally held in Hartford last Thursday, attended by over 2,000 people from across the state. The people at the rally, the mixture of young and old that McGovern is seeking to attract, cheered the speech by Allard Lowenstein attacking Nixon's policies.

Wallace also noted that the outcome of the redistricting problem for the state elections will have an effect on the McGovern effort. If state elections are not

held in November, as seems likely, then Democratic organizations throughout the state's 169 towns will be able to work full-time for the Presidential and Con-

gressional victories. This would lead to a more unified campaign, raising the chances of success.

On the whole, Wallace was very optimistic of the chances of a McGovern victory in the state and the nation.



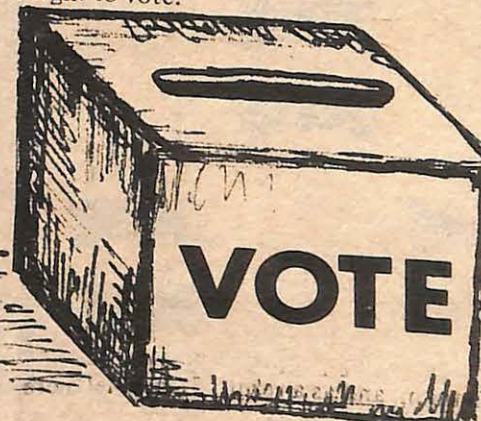
Hospital Vote Drive Asked

The Concerned Hospital Workers of Yale-New Haven Hospital have announced plans to begin a voter registration campaign for hospital workers. On Tuesday, July 18, a delegation of hospital workers went to the New Haven Registrar of Voters to find out the procedure for having voter registration conducted in the Hospital. We were told to get the signatures of 25 New Haven residents who work at the Hospital and want to register, as well as permission from the Hospital administration, and then the Registrar's Office will hold voter registration in the

Hospital. By law, the Hospital would have to release employees for up to 30 minutes of paid working time for the purpose of registering to vote.

We decided to begin this campaign because we felt that all too many hospital workers are not registered and therefore have no voice in choosing public officials.

Although our major goal as a group is to organize a union at the Hospital, we are also concerned about the many government policies which affect us on and off the job -- Nixon's wage freeze is a good example. But without the vote, there is nothing we can say about selecting who will make these policies. In this election year, it is especially important that as many hospital workers as possible have the right to vote.



Labor Council Urges Support For McGovern

Continued from page 1

ite behind George McGovern and Thomas F. Eagleton."

Unions Reject Neutrality

Important support for McGovern in State Labor Ranks has come from John Driscoll. Driscoll, who heads the State Labor Council, said that the Council had to remain neutral but he himself was endorsing McGovern.

Other union units that have large membership in the New Haven area have also rejected the idea of neutrality in the campaign for the Presidency. Floyd Smith, President of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers (IAM) repeated his support for McGovern in a statement issued after the "neutrality" resolution. According to the *New York Times* he said his union would devote money and effort to the campaign.

Joseph Beirne, President of the 500,000 member Communications Workers of America made public a letter he sent to Meany in which he advised the endorsement of McGovern and said that a neutral stance would fragment the strength of COPE, the AFL-CIO's political action arm.

At the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting, votes against the neutrality resolution came from Jerry Wurf, President of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees; A. F. Grospiron, President of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers, and Paul Jennings, President of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

In other action at the July New Haven Central Labor Council meeting, the delegates voted to join both the national boycotts of non-union lettuce and Farah clothing products. It is expected that the council will try to get Macy's and Malley's to agree to join other large stores who have suspended purchases of Farah clothing until the end of the current strike.

CUWE Protests Meany's Hostile McGovern Stand

On July 11, the Bridgeport and Norwich delegations to the Executive Board of the Connecticut Union of Welfare Employees Local 629, AFL-CIO, sent a telegram to George Meany protesting against Meany's hostility toward George McGovern. The telegram follows:

We wish to express our dismay at your hostility toward Senator George McGovern and the new solutions he is trying to bring to our national problems. We do not feel that your ultra-conservative attitude toward internal problems and international problems is in the best interests of union rank and file members whom you are supposed to represent.

We do not want our children killed in war. We want jobs based on peaceful industrial purposes. We do not believe our fate is tied to the outmoded conservative crusades which you attempt to present as our will. We want international brotherhood and mutual friendships instead of fears and hatreds. We want racial justice and a guarantee of employment for all who want work. We want a stronger role for youth and women in our social and political life. Above all we want peace without more excuses for wars.

Money Talks

Funding:

McGovern Program Can Aid Conn.



by Rick Wolff

Modern Times Staff

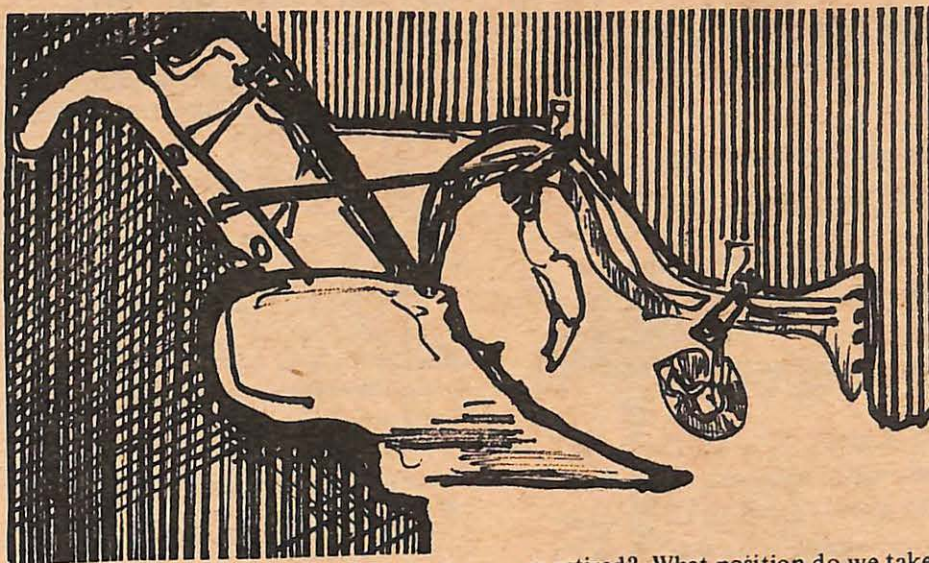
Nixon's time in office has hurt Connecticut's workforce in two ways. Because our state depends so heavily on weapons production for its economic well-being, the Nixon cut-back of some kinds of military spending caused much unemployment here.

Nixon's cut-backs of federal funds for much construction and many social programs hurt Connecticut's economy even more.

George McGovern, the Democratic candidate, has made some proposals that will directly affect Connecticut's economy, if he is elected. To make a judgement about McGovern's program we need to do a little arithmetic about the money which Washington will raise and spend this coming year.

Defense Spending Redirected

McGovern proposes to cut Washington's spending on weapons systems and other military programs from Nixon's \$90 billion to roughly \$55 billion. The resulting saving of \$35 billion, McGovern says, will in no way weaken US defenses. McGovern further proposes to tax large corporations, particularly their income from abroad, to the tune of another \$13 billion. When this new tax money is added to the savings from lower defense outlays, McGovern comes up with \$48 billion in "new money."



Ruth Resnick

Most of this "new money" McGovern intends to spend on domestic programs - from construction of schools, hospitals, and day-care centers to expanded support of medical care, education, job training and the creation of new jobs. None of this money is to go for welfare spending. (McGovern's welfare plans are part of his proposed income-tax reform; in September, this column will discuss that reform in detail.)

Corporations Oppose McGovern

Working people in Connecticut, and especially those in the unionized plants producing for the military, will rightfully be anxious about McGovern's idea of cutting defense spending. We can expect Connecticut's big corporations (many produce for the military) to oppose McGovern for two reasons. He threatens their fat, easy profits from defense production, and he promises to tax them more heavily.

What about working people, be they unionists or self-employed or housewives

or retired? What position do we take on McGovern's proposals?

We have a choice. We can go with the corporations and figure that the only way to prop up a sagging Connecticut economy is to produce more weapons. But consider these facts. Producing for war is a notoriously risky and unstable business. After World War II, after Korea and after U.S. ground operations slowed down in Vietnam, military orders either changed or stopped. And then this state's economy went into a bad slump. The ups and downs of U.S. wars abroad have created and will create hardship and insecurity for working people in Connecticut - so long as our economy hangs on military adventures.

Plans for a Peacetime Economy

The other choice is to replace an economy depending on defense with a Connecticut economy producing for the peacetime, continuing needs of America: consumer goods and services and public

facilities for rapid transportation, education, medical care and recreation.

This is where McGovern's plans start getting interesting. He at least says he wants to cut back war production, while starting up a big program of production for our needs at home. This at least offers us a possible way out of both the unemployment and the unstable defense industry that plague the well-being of Connecticut.

It is important that we say "a possible way out." It is far from certain. To make it really a sure thing we will have to keep the pressure on McGovern to stick to his proposals. We will have to keep up the pressure by pointing out that much more money than McGovern proposes may be needed to provide non-defense based full employment in America. We will have to point out that the extra money will have to come from taxes on the corporations.

Individual Participation

McGovern's candidacy and the promises he has made open the door for pressure in these directions. Working people here and around the country can and should take advantage of the opening.

There are many ways to put pressure on and give direction to the McGovern campaign. You can work within the regular Party organization or in reform wings of the Party. You can work outside the Party. If you are or can become active in the labor movement, you can perform an especially useful function. The McGovern campaign badly needs the participation of active, knowledgeable unionists if it is to stick to its promises and if it is to have any chance of winning the Presidency so that it can deliver on them.

brass tacks

The Election--What Should Labor's Position Be?

MC GOVERN		NIXON
1) Government jobs for unemployed.		1) continued unemployment
2) Wage and price controls to favor working people.		2) strict wage controls
3) Stop the War!		3) continuing the War

"I'm not going to support either one!"

by Gary Benenson

As of January 20, 1973, the President of the United States will be either George McGovern or Richard Nixon—if we don't have one we will have the other. There are some people who think they can keep their consciences clear by supporting neither man, but the effect is to support who has the best chance to win in the first place. Most of us agree that this man is Richard Nixon.

What should Labor's position be? The AFL-CIO has made the case against Nixon so obvious that it may not bear repeating. But just in case anyone has forgotten, Nixon has taken a stand AGAINST:

- 1) meaningful price controls; 2) any controls on profits; 3) nationwide strikes by public or "vital" private employees; 4) an increase in Social Security benefits; 5) organizing the unorganized (through

anti-labor appointments to the NLRB); 6) National Health Insurance for the majority of Americans; and 7) federal jobs for the unemployed. At the same time, Nixon has been consistently FOR: 1) strict wage controls; 2) more tax loopholes for wealthy individuals and corporations; 3) big farm subsidies for agricultural corporations; 4) big federal loans to corporations in trouble; and 5) continued destruction and terror in Vietnam, hidden behind the disguise of Vietnamization, but fully paid for by the United States.

So much for Nixon. But would McGovern be any better? We certainly don't know as much about McGovern as we do about Nixon—McGovern has never been President before. So far, many of his public statements indicate that he would try his best to do the following: 1) close tax loopholes for the rich; 2) provide government jobs for the unemployed; 3) revise the wage and price controls to favor working people; 4) end the war in Vietnam, and as a result, 5) channel more

federal funds for needed health and social welfare programs.

Will McGovern Back Down ?

Many of us suspect that McGovern will find it all too easy to back down on many of these programs as he moves closer and closer to the big prize in November. To do so would be a very serious mistake for him, because McGovern's only hope of winning is to convince the American people that he really is interested in their needs and aspirations and is willing to oppose the moneyed interests that Mr. Nixon so comfortably embraces. Every time McGovern backs off from his previous statements, he will only confirm people's suspicion that he'll promise you the moon like any other politician.

But there is another way to look at

McGovern. In order to win, he will very likely need the support of the labor movement. I believe that the working people of America deserve the kind of program McGovern is projecting, and that therefore McGovern deserves our support. On the other hand, we should not take his program for granted. Not only will it be difficult for McGovern to win in November, but even as a winner, it will be difficult for him to follow through on his platform. Our task is to support McGovern now, but at the same time to maintain the kind of pressure on him that will make him indeed different from Nixon.

If labor backs McGovern, it could have a real influence on his administration. But labor can be as pro-Nixon as Spiro Agnew, and Nixon will still be anti-labor.

Is Teacher Tenure Unfair? No!

by Stan Heller

West Haven Federation of Teachers

Now that it's mid-summer and school days seem far away, it's time for a calm discussion of teacher tenure. Tenure is a guarantee of job security for public school teachers written into state law.

Over the past few years cries have come from Boards of Education and School Superintendents that tenure must be weakened or eliminated. Then, they say, they will be able to get rid of all the "mediocre" teachers who aren't worth their pay.

This kind of proposal should immediately sound a sour note to working people. Improve things by undermining job security? Sounds strange. And it

sure is.

School administrators would have us believe the law is so generous that once a teacher is hired it's nearly impossible to have him or her fired. That's plain untrue. Beginning teachers actually have no tenure protection at all. You have to teach successfully for three full years before you are protected by tenure.

Before that time you have almost no protections. If you're told that you're fired a down-on-your-hands-and-knees appeal before the Board of Education is your meager last resort.

Tenure No Guarantee

But what about the teachers who are considered after three years to be qualified enough to become permanent staff?

Continued on page 10

Editorial

Will Labor Dump Nixon Or Pass?

After gearing up for a massive "DUMP NIXON" campaign, the AFL-CIO executive board, led by 77 year old George Meany, has voted to remain neutral in the Presidential election. The AFL-CIO represents over 13 million American workers who have taken a beating under almost four years of a Nixon administration which has hurt both wages and union power. The prospects will not improve for unions and the interests of American working people (which are the same) with another four years of Nixon.

Meany and other members of labor's "old guard" missed the boat with McGovern. Their influence and relationship was with the "old guard" of the Democratic party. Both "old guards" missed the boat in the face of a new wave of populism for economic reforms and an end to the war led by McGovern. They have now missed the boat even further by separating themselves from the Democratic nominee for President.

They have everything to lose with Nixon. This became clear during the last year as the AFL-CIO DUMP NIXON campaign gathered momentum. The Committee on Political Education (COPE) - the political arm of the AFL-CIO - has traditionally played a significant role in election campaigns. Besides raising some six million dollars for political contributions from union members, COPE in 1968 registered 4.6 million voters, sent out 115 million pieces of literature and set up telephone banks in 638 communities. It would be a tremendous waste not to use this political muscle of American working people to help elect a more responsive President.

In 1952, the AFL (as yet unmerged with the CIO) for the first time supported a political candidate - Adlai Stevenson. They remembered the Republicans of the Taft-Hartley Act and their corporate connections. It seems that the AFL-CIO Executive Board has taken a huge step backwards in remaining neutral now.

We commend those AFL-CIO unions who are supporting McGovern and those officials who see the best interest of their members that way. We encourage union members to press for an AFL-CIO endorsement of McGovern to release a united union effort.

Write On

Omissions on 4th

Dear Editors:

At least three things on the *Modern Times* editorial page celebrating the 4th of July made me sad.

1. "The Right to Revolution" did not mention the expelling of the occupying troops of a foreign power from America and from Vietnam.
2. The excerpt from the Declaration of Independence did not include the words of the most timeless truth and beauty--"all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed."
3. Abe Lincoln was an exceptionally well-meaning philosopher-politician, but no revolutionary.

He tried his best to do the right thing for the United States, for the oppressed blacks, and for the common people.

He succeeded in bringing down the heavy hand of Federal Law and Order on the South.

In so doing he established the legitimacy in America of forced conformity to one social-economic life-style and delivered the country into the hands of the biggest capitalists by smashing the strongest existing counter-force to their unrestrained rule.

Sincerely,
Sal A. Magez

Job Training Hoax

To the Editors:

Reading Frank Annunziato's article in *Modern Times*, I was reminded of one of the possible causes for the belief that

"We ain't got nothing here and those Whities or Niggers (choose one) are getting everything."

That is, if one watches television regularly, one is struck by the number and variety of advertisements for job training, apprenticeship programs, vocational education, etc., etc. The ordinary television viewer (in particular those who are presently employed) would thus tend to conclude that both state and federal governments are doing a great deal to supply jobs and training to unemployed adults and teenagers, and that the reason many of them are without jobs is because they are "too lazy to look for them."

On the other hand, my husband (who has been unemployed for several months) has diligently followed up all of these advertisements, inquiring at the State Employment Office, writing to the prescribed addresses, etc., only to find that all of these programs are either non-existent or closed. For example, you can't enter an apprenticeship program where regular journeymen are being laid off.

The result of all this is that there are two distinctly different, contradictory views of reality being held: one by people who have regular jobs, another by people who are looking for work. One group is led to believe "Things are getting better." The other group knows very well it is next to impossible to find a job.

Looking at the Fair Haven situation, a new twist is added with white kids undoubtedly concluding that these "programs" are benefitting only blacks, and black kids feeling that they are only open to whites. Of course, in reality, they're just not functioning.

Can the government be sued for false advertising?

Sincerely,
Ellen Comisso,
New Haven



Local Barbieri Lieutenants May Sit This One Out

by Frank R. Annunziato

Now that Senator George McGovern and his legions have captured the Democratic nomination at swanky Miami Beach, there is a great deal of talk about his chances at retiring His Holiness Richard I. Was there too much bad blood spilt? Are the old party pros sufficiently teed off to just "sit this one out." Political commentators speculate that McGovern is going to have a hard time in gaining the support of "middle America" (the more traditional phrase should be working class America).

In New Haven, the interesting fact that Democratic boss Barbieri was an early supporter of McG, helps make the picture even more confusing. Does the endorsement by Mr. B. mean that his lieutenants will actively work for the Democratic ticket?

How Old-Timers See It

The talk in Fair Haven right now is not too encouraging for the McGovern-Eagleton ticket. Various people, long time associates of the Barbieri machine, are speculating that the Dems will carry the city this year, but not by their usual large majority.

These old-timers claim that this election will be a repeat of Duffey's race a couple of years ago, when the good minister was only able to pile up a 5000 vote victory in the city and lose in practically every ward in Fair Haven.

More interesting than this is the fact that other respected Democratic leaders in the neighborhood, are actively bad-mouthing both McGovern and Barbieri. These guys tell their friends in front of the churches and in the gin-mills, that the Democratic Party has "sold-out" to a tiny minority of rich suburbanites and college kids. They say that this tiny minority claims to represent a lot more people than it really does. Further comments state that McGovern is not for the poor and working people of this town, but only listens to these 'wierdos' and that we should all 'teach them a lesson' this November. Barbieri is also seen as selling out his own people for his own political advantage.

The Republicans, of course, are just loving all of this and point to their man as the alternative.

What Role for Barbieri?

Barbieri has stuck his neck out for McGovern. If he really wishes to take on John Bailey one of these days, he had better produce for the national ticket

this year. Yet, from our vantage point, his lieutenants ain't buying. Fair Haven will go Democratic, but unless some new

kind of massive effort is made by Mr. B. and others, it will be a very pale victory.

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MODERN TIMES welcomes all comments and letters to the editor.

MODERN TIMES is published by the American Independent Movement (AIM) as its political organ. Work on MODERN TIMES is done by volunteers, both members and non-members of AIM. The political views of AIM are given in the editorial. We encourage contributions of the New Haven community in the form of articles and letters.

MODERN TIMES is a paper to tell the story of and by the people of New Haven. We don't get that kind of news in commercial papers run for profit. There is no place else where the work and play of people who aren't rich is considered important enough to write about. There is no place else in New Haven where the problems of working women and men are told by them instead of by their bosses. There is no place else where hunger, bad housing and education, lack of health care and police harassment that people live with is told by them.

We live in the richest country in the world. But only a few people get to use most of this wealth for themselves. We must all work together to claim the wealth we all helped to create. Then there would be no need to strike for a few more crumbs, waste our resources and labor on rockets and bombs, or waste the lives of our young men in wars like Vietnam. We would produce what we need—not what is profitable.

The American Independent Movement has been working since 1966 to get people together against the rich, powerful few who run New Haven and the whole country. We want every one to have good housing, good education, child care centers, recreation areas, decent health care and decent jobs.

STAFF: David Adams, George Andrews, Harry Andrews, Gary Benenson, Matt Borenstein, Jerry Cohen, Ellen Comisso, Vittorio Comisso, Lillian Dimow, Joelle Dominski, Tony Dominski, Art Fleischer, Paul Gill, Sam Goodwin, Beverly Gouaux, Harry Henderson, Liz Henderson, Eileen Hoffman, Peter Jackson, Karl Lechow, Art Mazer, Ray Milici, Patti Miller, Laurie Nussdorfer, Jim Jordan, Renee Poirier, Peter O'Connell, Naomi Resnick, Ruth Resnick, Florie Ricciuti, Dick Wieland, Ed Breuler, Henry Tamarin, Rick Wolff, Karen Wolff.

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by Bob Sherry
Modern Times Staff

In Broken Hill, Australia, when pubkeepers wanted to pass along a price increase initiated by the brewers, they had to get permission from an unusual source, the local central labor council.

The worker representatives turned them down. "How are you going to get a worker to raise the price of beer?" asks one barman. "He's the one who is going to buy it tomorrow and he wants in on the cheap."

This novel solution to the problem of inflation is just "business as usual" for this hot, desert mining town. Possibly nowhere else in the world do working people have so much control over their lives from shop to pub as here. Through their unions working people "pretty totally control industry and we have influence in everything that affects people," says Joseph Keenan, president of the Barrier Industrial Council, the local union federation.

The power to set a limit on the price of goods and services is backed up by the power of the boycott. When a business does not stick to what is considered by consumers to be a fair price, the industrial council has a simple procedure. According to Mr. Keenan, who is proud to say that he still works in the mines, "We say, you'd better give it a second thought, because you are in business and all we will do, and this is all we do, is advise our people not to do business with you. And in a town like this, that could be fatal."

The Community

Matters of general community interest are handled by the elected town-council made up entirely of unionists. Conditions of work and pay are handled on the plant level; it is here that the unusual experience of the people of Broken Hill began.

The economic basis of this isolated community of 30,000 people are the deposits of lead, silver and zinc. In the last 100 years \$1.5 billion worth of minerals have been mined. At one time the owner of these mines, Australia's largest corporation, had relatively free reign.

During an 18-month strike in 1919-1920, still referred to by miners as the "big strike"—the workers won major concessions like a 35 hour week (in spite of the use by the company of such practices as bringing in strike breakers.) In order to consolidate their gains and press for further benefits they formed the Barrier Industrial Council.

What have been the benefits of their 50 years of workers' control? The town has relative independence from the capital of the state of New South Wales, Sydney. As many see it, this paternalistic town has a concern for its citizens that is rare elsewhere. The town also enjoys a tight-knit loyalty and has very little crime.

Highest Paid

Broken Hill miners are among the highest paid in the world, with some earning \$12,000 a year. For only a \$2 weekly contribution per family, the miners re-

ceive completely free hospital care. In order to prevent children from having to leave the community for lack of work, unions have instituted a rule that requires a married woman with a working husband to give up a job if a single woman needs it and can handle it.

The people of Broken Hill recognize that the maintenance of their advantages comes from maintaining their union strength. The businesses are closed shops with badges issued and worn as a requirement for continued work and the goodwill of fellow workers. Subscription to the union newspaper is another must.

Broken Hill is a very democratic place—major questions must be brought to mass meetings of unionists. While there is the danger of apathy on the part of unionists who are satisfied with their situation and the day-to-day administration of the Barrier Industrial Council, townspeople can and do reassert their authority over the council in between elections—as when they voted down a boycott which was not thought to be the advantage of the community.

The people of Broken Hill are considering some new directions in their efforts to make satisfying lives. These changes may be as dramatic as those made in the 1920s and 1930s. One thing is certain. After decades of having a real say, unionists will not easily lose their powers. (Taken in part from *The Wall Street Journal*, July 13, 1972.)



Value Of Collective Bargaining

From Collective Bargaining AFL-CIO Collective bargaining was developed over the years as the method for introducing the ways of democracy into employer-employee relationships.

Without collective bargaining, the individual worker has no voice. He is subject to every arbitrary decision the employer makes. Except for a minimum of legal standards, the employer sets hours of labor and level of wages. On all other matters, he is responsible only to himself. He determines production quotas, and when promotions are involved, he can reward his favorites and ignore qualified workers of longer service. If work is slow, he can lay off whomever he

ing to look out for the best interests of his subject, is no substitute for democratic government, and the paternalistic employer is no substitute for democratically structured collective bargaining.

Few people today could take seriously the assertion of George F. Baer, nineteenth century industrialist, that "the rights and interests of the laboring men will be protected and cared for—not by the labor agitators, but by the Christian men to whom God in His infinite wisdom has given the control of property interests of the country."

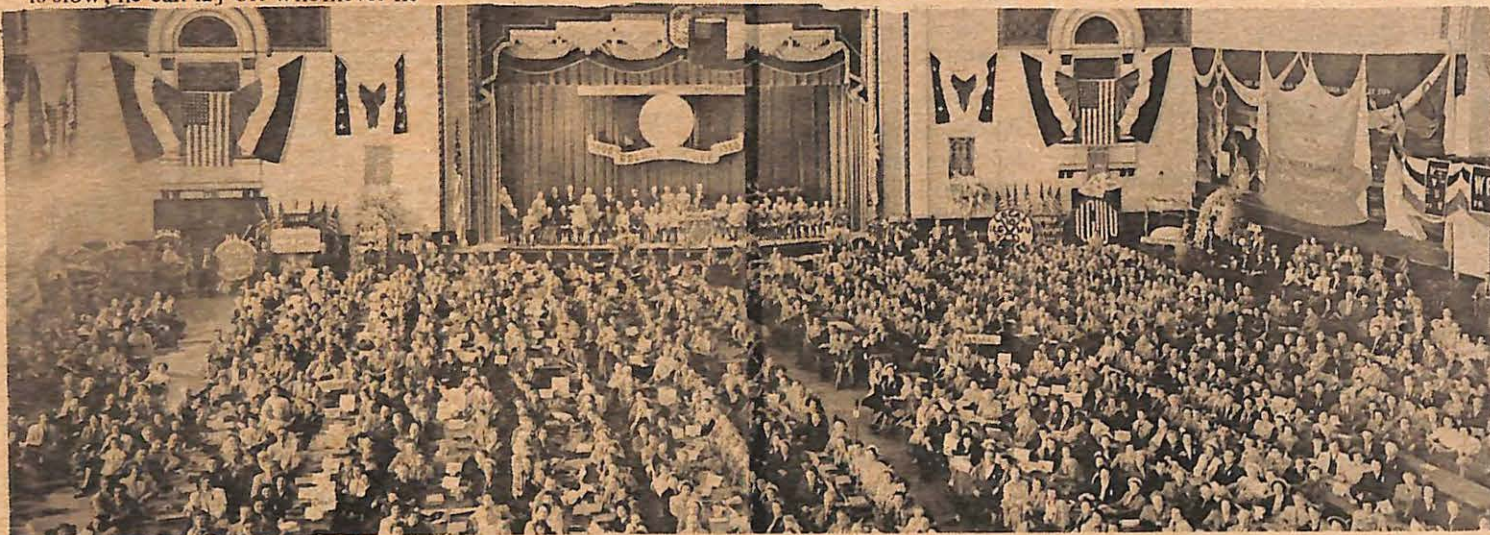
Roosevelt for Unions

Confronting this smug paternalism, Theodore Roosevelt commented bluntly, "If I were a factory employee, a workman on

industry, the individual worker has a voice. He is no longer subject to arbitrary decisions. He shares with other employees and with his employer the responsibility for establishing orderly procedures for determining wages, hours of work, rates of production, promotion and lay-off policies, and just penalties for the violation of necessary work rules.

Strength Through Numbers

As a part of union he has the strength that comes from numbers and through his union he has the ability to hire able staff people—negotiators, lawyers, research specialists, and others who are skilled in the arts of collective bargaining.



Members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, a union long active in organizing bargaining power for workers, at their jubilee convention back in 1950.

chooses. In fact, he can fire a worker for any reason or even for no stated reason. He can be a dictator in his own industrial realm, answerable to no one but himself. Neither democracy nor human dignity have any place in this scheme of things.

The employer may establish himself as one concerned for the welfare of his employees by sending each a turkey for Thanksgiving Day and he may actually be fair and reasonable in his decisions. In a nation, the benevolent dictator, try-

the railroads or a wage-earner of any sort, I would undoubtedly join the union of my trade. If I disapproved of its policy, I would join in order to fight that policy; if the union leaders were dishonest, I would join in order to put them out. I believe in the union and I believe that all men who are benefited by the union are morally bound to help to the extent of their power in the common interests advanced by the union."

—Where there is collective bargaining in

As an individual, the worker cannot do these things. If he attempts to bargain on his own behalf with his employer, he soon discovers that it is bargaining between unequals. He may well discover that he is worse off than before, for the employer may tell him, "Well, if you don't want to do the work for the money I pay, I can find others who will be glad to do it for even less!" Only as part of a group does he have the economic strength which permits bargaining with the employer on a basis approaching equality.

Quinnipiac Daycare Bound In Red Tape

by Steve Ellner
Modern Times Staff

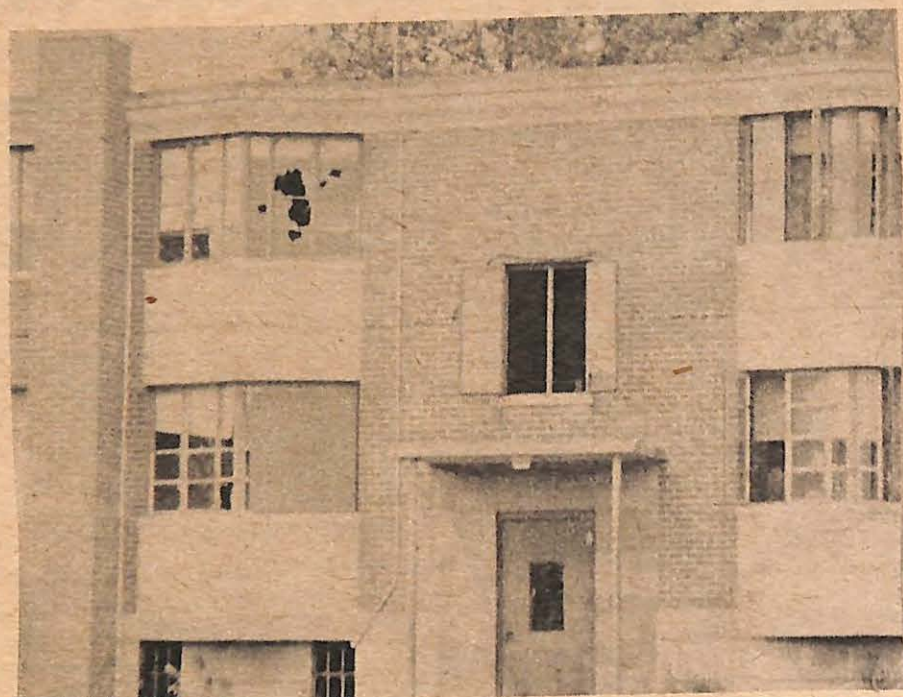
The forced work program for welfare mothers creates a more pressing need for day-care facilities than ever before. But the Quinnipiac Day Care Center, the only one run by the Welfare Department in the New Haven area, has only one child in attendance. **Modern Times** interviewed welfare clients, welfare workers and welfare union officials to find out why.

The day-care center, located at Quinnipiac Terrace Project on Peck Street, has been obviously unsuccessful since its beginning three years ago. Never has the facility for 10 attracted any more than four children at a time. After setting it up the state has never made a follow-up visit; nor has it provided the resource people to set up a program to change the center from what is now essentially a baby sitting service.

Bureaucratic Conflicts

That the Welfare Department is unwilling to take any responsibility for the program that they themselves created, was underscored by Evanne Bernardo of the Connecticut Union of Welfare Employees. According to Bernardo, numerous conflicts exist between the Department and the Housing Authority of the Quinnipiac Project. Thus, each organization points to the other as being responsible for cutting the grass in the back yard. While the dispute continues, the backyard is covered with broken glass and weeds.

Vandalism by residents of the project, lack of a set program for the children, and lack of children are among the problems that the day-care center faces. That these problems are not insoluble is indicated by the number of concrete suggestions made by those people interviewed by **Modern Times**.



The problem of vandalism, according to one of the two workers at the center, Mrs. Rose Wynkopp, is due to the hostility of the residents of the project. Part of this is due to the fact that the two workers at the center come from outside of the project. "If they would recruit workers from the area," says Mrs. Wynkopp, "and have us work at centers in our neighborhoods, the center here would gain a better respect among these residents."

Times that her part-time job at Yale-New Haven Hospital began at 4:30 p.m., the exact time that the center closes.

Proposals Ignored

One suggestion was made to open up the center to non-Welfare mothers perhaps on a sliding scale basis, and in that way avoid the stigma which is attached to a "Welfare" Day-Care Center.

Another suggestion was that a petty-cash fund be created so that needed things can be purchased in case of an emergency as, for instance, after an act of vandalism. As it stands now, the staff workers must put in a request for needed funds and then await the lengthy outcome of the process known as "Hartford red tape."

State Welfare in Hartford seems to be deaf to the host of positive suggestions emanating from those closest to the project here in New Haven. This attitude of "I couldn't care less," more than anything else, is responsible for the present woes of the Quinnipiac Day-Care Center.



Rose Wynkopp (directly above) tends the only child at the Quinnipiac Day Care Center on Peck St. (above right picture). The State Welfare Department has failed to do anything to make the Center effective. Consequently, problems of dilapidation, waste, and vandalism abound, and the needs of welfare mothers and children go unmet. (M-T photo by Vittorio Comisso.)

Others who work for Welfare have noted that people who live in the project have called the Welfare Department complaining about the day-care center. Residents in the area who are themselves on welfare complain that the department wastes its money supporting a project like this day-care center which is so dilapidated that nobody sends their kids there. Meanwhile, the real needs of welfare recipients such as refrigeration and food payments are not being met.

In addition, many working welfare mothers in the Quinnipiac Project can't send their children to the center because their work schedule doesn't coincide with that of the center. Such was the case of Mrs. Vivian Crawford who told **Modern**

Welfare Union Raps Flat Grant Plan

by Steve Ellner
Modern Times Staff

The Connecticut Union of Welfare Employees has attacked the new flat grant system projected to go into effect this month, as well as a host of new welfare policies of the Meskill administration. In a recently issued press statement, ignored by the established newspapers of New Haven, the union referred to the new system of payments:

"No matter how one independently decides to allocate his funds there is simply not enough money to meet the barest minimal needs. In the new spirit of independence and self-determination a family may opt for a living in the street, living in darkness without heat, or starving."

Jim Gaito, acting President of the union has told **Modern Times** that at the time the flat grant system was first supposed to go into effect last November, welfare workers had to learn of the policy from word of mouth. In many cases they learned of it from their own clients who had received written information from Hartford about the new system.

Gaito stated that the union has re-

quested that welfare workers receive written statements of all new policies. The request has gone unanswered.

Gaito presented one example which illustrated the disastrous effect of the failure on the part of the state to clarify its policies. A court decision of three years ago maintained that Welfare could not force women with children born out of wedlock to name the father. However, Gaito states that "workers were deliberately misled about the decision and were made to believe that it was their duty to find this information out. Just recently workers found out about the court's decision and this practice has ceased."

Institutionalized Chaos

Through other policies and practices, the Meskill administration has created a sort of "institutionalized chaos." Meskill's welfare job freeze has greatly increased this chaos. The state department has been reduced by 5,000 workers, to the present staff level of 17,000. In addition to periodic rumors of mass layoffs, the state has refused to declare at what point the freeze will be lifted.

The inconsistencies and confusion are furthered by the state's new policy of not

assigning clients to particular workers.

Each time a client comes to the office, he or she is given a different worker. If the client had been there recently, his or her folder would still be on the desk of another worker. Locating the folder thus becomes a task in itself.

According to Evanne Bernardo, who works with the union and is its former president, confusion within the welfare department is deliberately promoted by the state office. Bernardo referred to Meskill's recent statement that he had saved the taxpayers \$11 million at Welfare Intake due to more successful means of screening ineligible clients.

"However, anybody in Intake," Bernardo maintained, "will tell you that the only thing that has changed there is that now you can only apply 2 days a week instead of 3 for welfare. That means that we have many more cases of somebody coming in from a place like Ansonia on the wrong day and are told to come back on another day. Through many inconveniences like these, people simply give up."

"Money is also saved through confusion so that people don't know what their rights are. It is also saved through a sys-

tem of long delays so that people are deprived of money that they rightfully deserve."

Red Tape Active

Bernardo compared Meskill's money-saving confusion with the setup under previous administrations. "Before, red tape had been a problem because there were too many cases with technicalities. Now with so many fewer workers that situation is obviously worse. But, in addition, the red tape is deliberately invoked. Before it was just ineptness, now it's a real attempt to make the system not work."

Although the Welfare Department closed out fiscal 71-72 with an 18 million dollar surplus, the Meskill regime is determined to economize further at the expense of the poor. The revised Connecticut Family Assistance Plan rates which will take effect August 1 reflect a ratable reduction ranging from 1 or 2% in some cases to slashes in excess of 20% in others. For example, a family of four must now attempt to survive on \$319.69 per month. Bleak as this fact is, it does not reflect the entire picture since payments for special needs have been virtually eliminated.

DiLieto Press Agent Is Under Fire

Modern Times Staff

When 28-year-old Philip LaChapelle was appointed as the New Haven Police Department's Public Information Officer last January, Police Chief Biagio DiLieto described the former New York Times reporter as a "top quality" professional. Now, less than six months later, DiLieto has filed charges against him with the Board of Police Commissioners and is demanding that he be fired.

DiLieto claims his press aide must be fired because of an incident at a Pegnataro's grocery store the night of June 8 in which LaChapelle, mildly intoxicated, went through a check-out line without paying for two tins of pate de foie gras valued at \$4.18. LaChapelle paid for more than \$5 worth of groceries at the time, and readily admits taking the goose-liver pate. According to DiLieto, this makes LaChapelle a self-confessed criminal and thus, unfit to write the Chief's press releases.

John R. Williams, of the law firm of Roraback, Williams, and Avery, is representing LaChapelle before the Police Board. Williams, who in recent months, has filed 17 suits against the New Haven Police Department alleging such misconduct as brutality, false arrests and planting of drugs, thinks it is strange that his client is being given such harsh treatment. He points out that all the detectives involved in last summer's "cocaine-quinine" scandal are still on the force awaiting Police Board hearings which may not begin for months.

Williams Cries Foul

Williams says that one of the detectives involved in the "cocaine-quinine" case has admitted committing perjury in the Sixth Circuit Court probable cause hearing of a Hill youth, who spent several months in jail as a result, before the truth was learned. He points out that no charges have ever been filed against the detective.

With regard to shoplifting, Williams cites a case of two patrolmen caught by their supervisor in the act of stealing cigarettes from a New Haven store while investigating a burglary. Never brought before the Board, he says, the two were given only a mild reprimand by DiLieto.

Cover-up Charged

The reasons for this, Williams says, is that LaChapelle knew a great deal about the department's inner workings and was about to "blow the whistle on misrepresentations in obtaining federal anti-crime grants and falsification of crime statistics designed to create the illusion that the crime rate has fallen since DiLieto became Chief." DiLieto has responded by suing

the attorney for slander. Williams responds, "I will not be silenced by this tactic." He has challenged DiLieto to release copies of his federal grant applications and computer print-outs of crime reports, so the public can decide for themselves who is telling the truth.

LaChapelle and Williams do not expect a fair trial from the six-member Police Board. Williams has charged that Board members have been holding secret strategy sessions with DiLieto and the attorney prosecuting LaChapelle. Nevertheless, they hope public sentiment will force

the Board to let them present their case.

Public hearings will begin at 7 P. M., Tuesday, July 25, on the sixth floor of 157 Church Street. Interested citizens are urged to attend to hear the two sides presented.

A Witness for Abortion Speaks

by Renee Poirier
Modern Times Staff

About a month ago *Women vs. Connecticut* presented witnesses in their case against the constitutionality of the State's second anti-abortion law. The following is an interview with Michelle Cohen, a New Haven woman, who appeared as a witness on behalf of *Women vs. Conn.*

Question: Why did you decide to become a witness?

Answer: I had been leading the rap sessions on motherhood and the oppression of motherhood in the Women and their Bodies Course given by New Haven Women's Liberation.

After being interviewed by Bonnie Milstein, an attorney for *Women vs. Conn.*, it was decided that my testimony would be relevant.

I wanted people to hear my story. I have a child that I love very much, but being a mother has changed my life. There are many positive aspects but negative ones as well. I felt other women should have the choice I did not. They should choose whether to have an abortion or not. I had no choice.

Question: What did you talk about in your testimony?

Answer: I became pregnant three years ago after finding that I was unable to take any brand of birth control pills. I began using contraceptive foam and ten days later became pregnant.

At that time my husband and I were struggling to get by on his paycheck. I was also looking for a job, but once I discovered I was pregnant the doors were closed to me. Potential employers often refused to interview me because I was a pregnant woman.

It was impossible for me to get an abortion because I didn't know anyone to contact, nor could I afford it if I had. They want cash and I didn't have it.

I had a terrible pregnancy and had morning sickness morning, noon and night for three months.

Once Erika arrived I also had a terrible time because I was severely depressed due to the isolation I felt in general. My husband had to work all day and I was



alone with Erika.

When Erika was six months old I started looking for work again. Naively, I didn't think I would have any problems. Nevertheless to give you an example of the difficulty, after three days of interviews for one job for which I was certainly

qualified, I didn't get it because I had a young child and the job was given to a man who was drafted a few months later. I feel that I would still be holding that job.

Because of my difficulty in finding a job, I applied to social work school. Here again I was confronted with a new difficulty. Though I had no difficulty getting in, I received no money for daycare. So, we pay \$30 a week out of Jerry's (my husband) salary, as well as my tuition, food, the rent, etc.

Now I am using a diaphragm which is sexually inhibiting, and need the security of an abortion to back this up. I don't want any more children.

Question: Why did you feel it was important to say these things?

Answer: Even though I have a child, I feel it is important to have the right to choose to have an abortion.

If Meskill thinks or cares so much about kids why doesn't he help me with my child.

Question: What does it mean for you to be part of a suit like this?

Answer: I'm speaking for a whole lot of women who aren't getting to speak or are afraid to speak. Women who are oppressed by this society. I think it's important for us to be heard.

Prisons Don't Work--What Will?

by John Batchelor
Citizens for Better Correctional Institutions

Members of citizen groups and corrections department employees met recently in Voluntown at a conference on "Non-Violent Alternatives to Prisons."

Those at the conference felt that years of prison reform had failed to make any meaningful changes, and that a new approach is needed. A more detailed conference is planned for the fall.

The two main reasons used to justify prisons are "deterrence" and "punishment." However, there is no evidence that prisons do in fact deter crime.

Ben Alper, an expert on prisons in many countries pointed out that although prison sentences are much longer in the USA than they are throughout Europe, there is much more violent crime here. He felt that crime is one product of a violent society and that our prisons are an important part of that violence.

Other Penalties

It was suggested that other penalties than prison could be used in many instances. For example, when crime results from an individual's problems in coping with society it would be appropriate to send him to a "therapeutic community" for his benefit, not for punishment.

In such an environment he would be free of petty rules and degrading treatment and be able to gradually work out his problems with others and learn to shoulder responsibility.

At present much effort has to go into readjusting prisoners to society because of the damage the prison has done to them. This is why such "communities" were stressed as alternatives to prisons rather than props to the present system.

One example is Yoke Crest, a privately run center in Harrisburg. In contrast to a prison, many people from the local churches and community freely participate in activities at the center. So far Yoke Crest is only taking young, male,

first offenders, but the idea can easily be extended.

A practical suggestion was made for Connecticut—that the women's prison at Niantic might easily be phased out. This could be accomplished by improving pretrial release programs; by placing a greater emphasis on treatment within a wider community, particularly in drug programs; and by the establishment of several "therapeutic communities" in the major cities, from which most of the inmates come.

Dwight Corp. Aide Jailed

by Jim Jordan
Modern Times Staff

"We know what the problems are ... in cases where we succeed, it hurts like hell to have them sitting in the can again." In these words Herb Johnson, head of the Dwight Neighborhood Corporation, expressed the frustration brought about by the recent arrest of Burdell Taylor, Jr., who was working at the Corporation center on 150 Dwight St.

Taylor was sentenced on July 11 to several years in the Whalley Ave. Jail on a burglary charge. Johnson and the Corporation feel that, because Taylor had been enjoying his job and was developing an interest in working in the community, he should be released on parole. Although volunteer parole officer Vance Spruill

has offered to work with Taylor, the courts refused to cooperate.

Community Versus the Law

Johnson also went on to criticize the role of the police in the black community, charging that "the police are not welcome in our community to begin with. Such incidents as Taylor's imprisonment and the harassment of the community, and the staff of the corporation, do nothing to calm the fear and anger of the people."

Johnson called upon the community and the city to protest the treatment given to Taylor, and called for Taylor's immediate release to the parole officer so that he may return to work. Issuing a call "for unity on the part of all community groups," Johnson said, "We will do whatever it takes," to release Taylor and increase the community's influence in matters affecting its residents.

CPAC Demo

Aug 5 In NYC

August 5, the 27th anniversary of the first use of nuclear energy to kill people, will see demonstrations in many places protesting the continued bombing of Viet Nam -- "the equivalent of 3 Hiroshimas every week!"

Some New Haven people will take part in the demonstration in New York City sponsored by the National Peace Action Coalition.

If you want to participate or to give money, contact -- CPAC, 53 Wall St., New Haven, Conn. 06510-777-4265.

Food Co-op Expands-Cuts Prices Supermarket

by Jeff Kilbreth

The New Haven Food Co-op is a different way of solving some economic problems. Not only can people save 40% on their fruit and vegetable purchases and afford foods they only used to look at, but they can also become part of an organization which puts cooperation and collective work first.

The Food Co-op depends upon the volunteer labor of its members for its lower prices. By cutting out both the profits and the costs of the retailer, the Food Co-op keeps prices low and saves people money. The Food Co-op also helps by getting people to buy good food instead of being suckered into buying all the junk that passes for food in the supermarkets. The Food Co-op won't spend any money on TV or newspaper advertising, because that would only raise prices.

How It All Started

How did it all start? Last October, a number of people got together in order to buy at wholesale prices. This kind of grass-roots attempt to fight the inroads of inflation and unemployment has been successful and growing throughout the country.

After initially experimenting with buying at the Farmers Market on the Boulevard, the members of the Co-op decided that the New Haven Food Terminal at Long Wharf was the best bet. Since November, the Food Co-op has expanded into 4 areas: the Hill, Downtown, Winchester-Mansfield, and William Street-Wooster Square. This now means about 125 buying units or roughly 400 people.

Over \$ 3,000 a Month

The Food Co-op does about \$ 800 a week in wholesale buying - divided roughly into \$ 400 for produce, \$ 250 for meat, and \$ 150 for cheese and eggs. Each area has its own ordering point and distribution center. Some areas use private homes; Downtown uses the A.M.E. Zion Church at Dixwell and Charles; and the Hill uses a storefront.

The Move to a Storefront

The traditional system of putting in orders and money (or food stamps) in advance has worked well but has some serious limitations. In a time of recession, it is difficult for many people to take the risk of parting with their hard-earned money for food they haven't even seen yet, much less giving it to people they don't know.

The result of this was a decision to move into a storefront, which can sell food over the counter and which can carry canned goods, grains, milk and other staples. The storefront with its freezer will also be able



Jeff Kilbreth, Cal White, Laura Nagan, and children from the Hill community stand in the doorway of the new Food Co-op Storefront 139 Carlisle St.. (M-T photo by Matt Borenstein)

to buy whole sides of beef at really reduced prices. The skyrocketing price of meat makes this a particularly important advantage.

139 Carlisle Street

The Food Co-op Store is located at 139 Carlisle Street near the corner of Cedar in the Hill. It is only 2 blocks from both the Church Street South Projects and Howard Avenue.

The storefront will open by August 1. Everybody should come down and check it out. Anyone who buys is a member. There are no dues or fees. If you haven't the time to work on the storefront, at least go down to the storefront and tell the people working there the kinds of things you would like to see the Storefront carry. Remember, the Food Co-op is a community organization. It wants to know the things you need.



Children from around Carlisle Street are helping Jeff Kilbreth sweep the sidewalk in front of the new Food Co-op Storefront at 139 Carlisle Street. (M-T photo by Matt Borenstein)

ITEM	FOOD CO-OP	PEG'S	BIG BUY
Oranges	\$.05	\$.10	\$.12
Bananas	.10	.18	.18,.23
Iceburg	.15	.29	.39
Corn (ear)	.08	.16	.13
Onions	.13	.23	.29
Tomatoes	.31	.69	.59
Lemons	.06	.15	.10
Carrots	.13	.20	.19
Beans	.18	.49	-----
Eggs	.36	.63	.65
Muenster Cheese	.75	1.09	1.03
Apples (each)	.06	.16	.13

Teacher Tenure System Defended

continued from page 5

members? Is their tenure a lifetime guarantee? Not at all. The law states that a tenured teacher can be dismissed for any of the following reasons: 1) inefficiency or incompetence; 2) insubordination to reasonable directives; 3) moral misconduct; 4) medical disability; 5) elimination of the position; 6) any other due and sufficient cause.

These categories are extremely broad--in fact, too broad. We had a tenured teacher in West Haven suspended and almost fired because he wouldn't return his room key to his mail box at the end of the school day. Another case of "insubordination" that had more serious results was that of Charles Leak, ex-president of the New Haven Federation of

Teachers. He was fired because he allegedly took a student out of school early.

The only protection a tenured teacher has is that a dismissal may be appealed in court with the burden of proof on the Board of Education. Yet a teacher often cannot afford a court case. The cases drag on and on. The Leak case has been in the courts for over a year.

If administrators really think there are poor teachers in their schools, they have every legal right and power to remove them right now. Let them gather the proofs and make their dismissals. We don't need their complaining.

Weakening Tenure--No Solution

Weakening tenure laws won't help education one bit. What it could do is

make arbitrary and anti-union firings a whole lot easier.

It's perfectly true that the area's public schools are neither exciting or effective educational centers. But if you want to do something about it, get at the real problems. Don't just scapegoat teachers.

Talk about ridiculously large class sizes. Question why there is no money for enough books, supplies or trips. Wonder why "teacher training" is usually more false rhetoric than useful skills. Demand to know why social workers and psychological specialists for disturbed children are considered frills. Then and only then will we be a long way towards understanding "mediocrity" in education.

Keep box closed and in a dry place. Added for freshness Added for flavor Contents may settle during shipping. Medicated Evaporated Condensed Refrigerate when not in use. Unwrap foil and bake in a 400 degree preheated oven Takes minutes Only seconds to prepare. Snap Crackle Available without a prescription Pop. artificial color artificial flavor 35% ash 70% water 10% protein Tastes like the Real Thing. Good for regularity Good for constipation Hi-protein Whole-wheat Lo-cal non-toxic non-flammable flammable inflammable Punch here and tear back. Jumbo King-size Special Lighter than light Whiter than white 2 for 3 for 10 for Low Low RockBottom Best Newest First Finest Finest Protected Inspected Certified Approved. Kosher. Just add water Do not refreeze. Guaranteed Fresh Native Plump and Juicy Tender Free Creamy-Smooth. Contents may mold sludge slime crack rot in infect corrode stink melt or disintegrate before opening. Handle with care Use only with rubber gloves Do not inhale. Keep away from children Keep away from eyes Flush with water and call physician immediately. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back Contents may prove fatal if swallowed. Patent pending.

c. Emily Davidson 19

Review

Parks Plays Outstanding

by Bill Breuler

Modern Times Staff

The New Haven Parks Theater, which does its shows in Edgewood Park, presented three one-act plays in the Skating Rink on July 14, 15, and 16. The plays were performed by the Warehouse Group under the direction of Robert Breuler, and except for the lack of technical facilities, were outstanding.

board squeaked when he wrote out his topics: "On Beauty and Love," "On Ambition," "On Truth," "On Cooking."

Black Out

The second play, a brief pantomime, entitled *No Answer* was done by the director's brother William Breuler. A young man enters his apartment and sets a loaded rifle on a chair, he ties a length of cord to the trigger and affixes the cord to a shower fixture and then to a bucket. As the bucket slowly fills with water the suspense builds. He goes to the bed, dials

Hamlet-like scene where the actors carried the dead "animal" off to the tune of "Pack up Your Troubles in an Old Kit Bag." It was one of the few "happenings" I have ever seen which made sense.

A good evening all in all except for one small item. The largest audience of the three evenings numbered about 40

people, 10 of whom were my family. A pretty sorry showing for a city of 150,000 people, don't you think.

The New Haven Parks Theater has shows through August. The tickets are free and the schedule appears on page 12. I know that I'll be there to see them. I sincerely hope to see you there.

Review

Joe Hill:

American Labor Hero

by Pete Seeger

Taken from Seeger's introduction to a play about Joe Hill by Barrie Stavis, *THE MAN WHO NEVER DIES* published by A.S. Barnes & Co., Inc. Cranberry, New Jersey 08512 \$4.95 hard cover.

A song is an unsubstantial thing. But if it's a good song, the echoes will be sent ringing again and again throughout the years.

Joe Hill arrived in the United States from Sweden in 1902, 23 years old. Nine years of miscellaneous jobs followed—harvesting wheat in the Dakotas, digging copper in Colorado, picking fruit in California, shipping out to Honolulu. In 1911, while involved in a longshoremen's strike in San Pedro, California, he became famous among the many tens of thousands of members of the I.W.W. (Industrial Workers of the World) for his song parody, "Casey Jones, the Union Scab." A few months later he followed with the "Preacher and the Slave," "...Work and pray, live on hay; You'll get pie in the sky when you die. (THAT'S A LIE!)"

Joe Hill, the wandering workingman, and his songs became an organizing force for the I.W.W. Soon he was writing ballads to order for lumberjacks in the northwest and for textile workers in New England and for the soup lines in the depression that had fastened on the whole country.

Salt of the Earth

In 1914, Joe Hill was with the I.W.W. in Salt Lake City, Utah where 5,000 copper miners worked in the near-by Bingham Canyon under dreadful conditions. He was framed on a murder charge, and in spite of pleas from around the world including attempted intervention by President Wilson and the Swedish government, he was shot by a Utah firing squad on November 19, 1915.

Joe Hill was one of the great men of this century. He was a real rank and filer; gay and joking, writing songs for the O. B.U. -- One Big Union -- even in the face of death; modest and refusing to be "heroic" in the usual sense; uniting in his songs a love of life and laughter with a serious determination to fight and die, if need be, for a new world of peace and brotherhood.

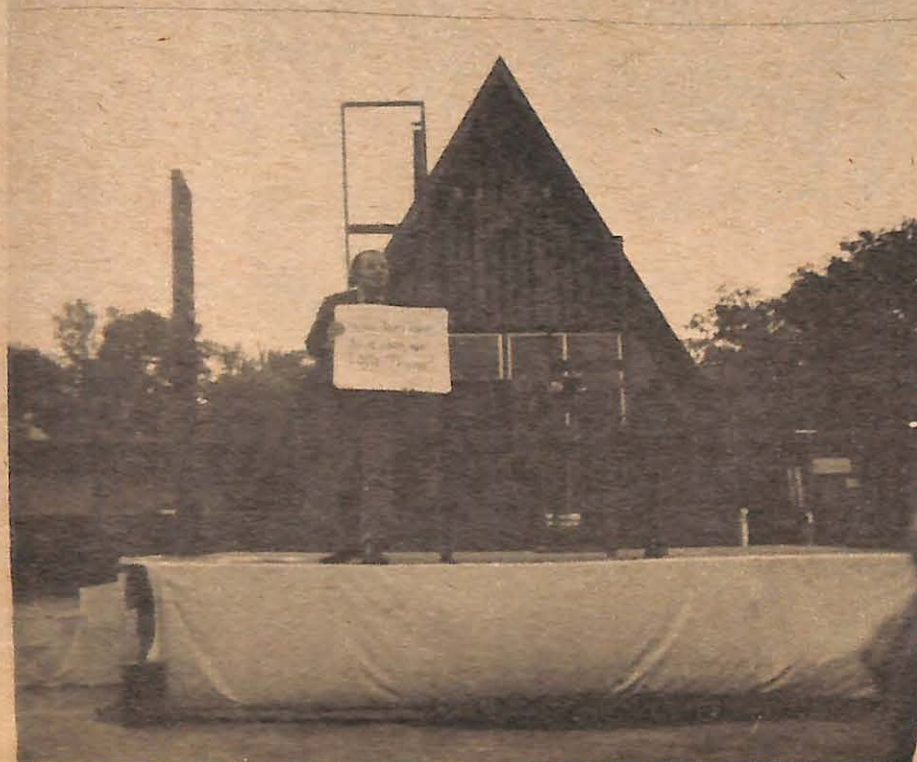
Art Power

All too often the organizers and strugglers of this world forget the needs and uses of art. All too often the artists and singers also forget the purposes and duties of their talents. But the men and women who will succeed during the next few decades in building this new world, will, like Joe, know the importance of combining joy with work, seriousness with fun, joining hands and hearts to realize his dream and "make upon this earth a paradise."

(Thanks to *Labor Today*, June, 1972).



Joe Hill



Dr. Kheal, played by Robert Breuler, asks us the question, "How does one do 1,000,000 little things." The answer which demands further study—"One at a time."

The first of the three, *Dr. Kheal*, by Cuban poetess Maria Irene Fornes was my favorite because of its crisp wit. The scene is a lecture hall and Dr. Kheal appears with briefcase and a stack of poster-size visual aids under his arm. After a brief pause, during which he sets up his cards, he turns to the audience and counts to three - demanding their attention. He then mouths a silent question to the audience. There is no answer. Then Dr. Kheal condemns each answer, supposedly shouted out, as wrong. Finally, an imaginary student says, "Dear Professor, perhaps you have the wrong answer!"

Was There An Answer?

Dr. Kheal is taken aback for a moment. "Was there an answer?" he asks, "Was there a question?" It is obscenely rhetorical. "Of course there was!" he replies, "the answer is the question." Thus signifying that man's unquenchable drive to understand results in questions and answers which are of themselves further questions. Ad infinitum.

Robert Breuler brought a cunning sense of comic timing and a very professional bearing to this role. His imaginary black-

(M-T photo by Edw. Breuler)

number and waits. If someone answers he will stop the water, I suppose. If not, then, the rifle, which is inserted in the earhole of the football Helmet, which he wears, will go off. There is a long pause while we hear water dripping, phone ringing, etc. Then, a blackout! However, due to technical difficulties with the sun a blackout was not possible. I don't particularly care for the triteness of the symbolism employed here but the actor handled it well.

Vegetables Featured

The third play *Animal* starred James Murphy who was supported by Robert and William Breuler. This was the most effective of the plays in the big open Rink.

It dealt symbolically with man's evolution from a breath of atoms into a murderous thing; a things who kills himself with guns, cigarettes, pollution or automobiles. The play made liberal use of vegetables and fruits both as a reward for the animal's learning well and as weapons when needed.

It ended with a fantastic death scene which took a full five minutes and a



Photo taken at Edgewood Park on Sat. July 15 during one of the plays shows only a handful turned out despite the "free" price tag to see theatre in the park. (M-T photo by Edw. Breuler)

Farnham Park Falls



With New Haven beaches closed up for who knows how long, these kids seek only simple relief from the heat within their concrete walled city.

(M-T photo by Matt Borenstein)

A Tragic Loss And Lasting Memory



Violence has taken our brother from us. On July 17, Harry Henderson, devoted member of AIM and the staff of **Modern Times**, was killed. Harry was not killed by the violence of war or crime; he died after his car was struck by a speeding car on a busy highway. But the pace and structure of American society create the violence of rush and machines and accidents just as they create war and crime.

Harry's life was a force against violence of all these kinds. His gentle weapons were his brilliant mind; his willingness to work long and hard without complaint; his unfailing good humor, helpfulness, tolerance, judiciousness, equanimity, generosity, and courage.

Che Guevara once said, "At the risk of seeming ridiculous, let me say that every revolutionary is moved by feelings of great love." Love was above all the quality that moved Harry Henderson. All who knew him felt it - his students, his comrades in AIM and **Modern Times**, his dear wife, Liz, and his young son, Andrew Melville.

Harry is gone now, but the impact of his love for people will always be a force. As Thoreau, one of Harry's favorite writers, put it: "What is once well done is done forever."

Well done, Harry. We'll never forget.

At Edgewood Park..

PARKS THEATRE CALENDER

July 28,29,30-Folksong and Blues by Alan McKnight,Poetry reading by Emily Davidson &Steve Jaffe and Poe's "The Tell Tale Heart" interpreted by David Peck.Fri.&Sat. at 8,Sun. at 6:30.
August 4,5,6- The Exit ETC presents "Listen, my children" adapted from poetry,song&stories of the American Indian. Same times but a 7 o'clock performance for children on Fri,& Sat. and 5:30 on Sun.

August 11,12,13--The Olive Branch Drama Society presents "Lysistrata" by Aristophanes. 'Same times'.
August 18.19,20-- The Exit ETC presents "Original works" including Superboy by Salvatore Pace and others, followed by a poetry reading of area poets.
August 25,26,27--"Last Night." The Exit ETC will perform their best plays from the season and three new ones. Different show each night. Benefit for the Exit Experimental Theatre Co.

All shows are free-free-free

M-T Vacation

Dear Readers,

We of the MODERN TIMES staff will be taking our summer vacation during the month of August.

The next issue of MODERN TIMES will be coming out early in September. Look for it! And have a nice summer!

The Modern Times Staff

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